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VOLUME XLII.—NO. 85

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—PANTOMIME.  
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—THE DANICHERS.  
HILLER'S THEATRE—PANTIMINATION.  
EAGLE THEATRE—ALICE.  
GERMANIA THEATRE—DIE FÜR SCHNUR.  
BOWERY THEATRE—EAST LYNX.  
BROADWAY THEATRE—OUR GIRL.  
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—MISS MULLON.  
NEW YORK AQUARIUM.  
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—LADY OF LYONS.  
PARK THEATRE—OUR BOASTING HOOD.  
WALLACK'S THEATRE—MY AUNT DICK.  
STEINWAY HALL—CONCERT.  
PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN—MISS SARAH MULLON.  
THEATRE COMIQUE—VARIETY.  
NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM—CHRISTOPHER.  
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—VARIETY.  
TIVOLI THEATRE—VARIETY.  
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.  
EGYPTIAN HALL—VARIETY.  
FARISIAN VARIETIES.  
COLUMBIA OPERA HOUSE—VARIETY.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1877.

NOTICE TO COUNTRY DEALERS.

The Adams Express Company runs a special newspaper  
train over the Pennsylvania Railroad and its connection  
leaving Jersey City at a quarter past four A. M. daily and  
Sunday, carrying the regular edition of the HERALD as far  
west as Harrisburg and South to Washington, reaching  
Philadelphia at a quarter past six A. M. and Washington at  
one P. M.

From our reports this morning the probabilities  
are that the weather in New York to-day will be  
raining.

GENERAL BUTLER'S VIEWS upon an extra  
session of Congress will be found in another  
column.

THE REAL CAUSE of the continued existence  
of that relic of barbarism, the Ludlow Street  
Jail, is more than hinted at in "Our Complaint  
Book" to-day.

WORTH—not the worth that makes the man,  
but Parisian Worth, that makes the woman—is  
the subject of an excellent pen-and-ink sketch  
by our Paris correspondent.

THE NAME of the pretended "Lord Bufort"  
has not yet been discovered, nor is it certain that  
this is the one of his appendages which victimized  
hotel keepers most wish to see.

THERE SEEMS very little difference of opinion  
among the school teachers about the new salary  
schedule, nor is it easy to see how there could be  
about a document so hopelessly bad in principle.

LIBERAL THEOLOGY will have to take a step  
backward. The story of the poor fellow who  
was killed by being drenched with petroleum and  
then set on fire shows that fiends still walk  
the earth and the devil is neither dead nor  
asleep.

THE POOR BUFFALO has found a friend at  
last; the Manitoba Council has passed an ordinance  
protecting him. The result will be that the  
Manitobans will cross the line and kill buffalo  
in our Territories, where nobody cares for them  
except as targets.

GOVERNOR DREW considers that petit larceny  
is the principal obstacle to business success in  
his State. Florida is not alone in this respect;  
nor are agriculturists the only sufferers by the  
practice. We could mention newspapers which  
exist partly or wholly by this species of enter-  
prise.

BROOKLYN FOLLOWS NEW YORK in justifying  
punishment before trial. Officer Cleary, who on  
Saturday clubbed a citizen in a manner which  
witnesses pronounced brutal and outrageous, is  
on duty again. The information will probably  
cause the trade in canes and pistols to look up  
a great deal.

NOT ALL THE PERILS of explorers are confined  
to the far West. From the letter of our Florida  
explorer the intelligent citizen will be enabled  
to imagine some of the dangers of that mys-  
terious region, and it is not impossible that the  
writer of the dime novel may be tempted to let  
his pen stray in that direction.

AFTER THE WORST IS ALLOWED about the  
defunct bank bookkeeper in Brooklyn it must  
be admitted that a large reduction of a not over  
large salary was a powerful incentive to crime,  
insanity or both. Personal honesty is a rare  
enough quality at best, and deserves fostering  
care instead of discouragement, especially in the  
face of an ever present temptation such as bank  
clerks have.

WE CLIP FROM AN EXCHANGE some statements  
about the treatment of convicts in the  
Missouri Penitentiary. So many similar stories  
have proved true that shrewd thinkers will begin  
to wonder whether the making of bad men  
worse is one of the duties of a great Common-  
wealth, and whether an indiscriminate slaughter  
of the predominating breed of prison officials  
would not be a master-stroke in the interest of  
morality.

TO ARMY OFFICERS, legislators, border resi-  
dents and others who know that the North  
American Indian is a worthless being, an irre-  
deemable concentration of depravity, a fiend  
incarnate, &c., we commend the letter of our  
Canada correspondent. The Indians past across  
our northern boundary line are blood relatives  
of those below it, yet they are all peaceable, and  
some of them are industrious and pious. The  
credit for the difference belongs to the class that  
in the Union deserve all the blame—the whites.

PALM SUNDAY was celebrated in the Catholic  
churches with the special services appropriate  
to the day, and in many other churches the in-  
cident which gave the day its name and  
history was the topic of sermons. Mr.  
Beecher explained why the manifestations of  
God have been made to humanity in the  
ways which are recorded; Mr. Hepworth drew  
some pertinent parallels to the course of good  
King Nebuchadnezzar; Mr. Frothingham announced  
the extreme lateral ideas of Christ's death, yet  
admitted the lasting results of Christ's life and  
influence, and Dr. Talmage found the streets  
suggestive of many religious truths and facts.

Stanley's Exploration of Tanganyika.

Mr. Stanley's letter, dated Ujiji, August 7,  
of last year, an outline of which was given  
in our cable messages on the 13th inst., is  
printed in full in to-day's HERALD. It will  
be found of great and peculiar interest to  
geographers and to the thousands of readers  
who, through the attention that has been  
given for many years to the various prob-  
lems of African geography, have acquired  
in them that kind of intellectual interest  
that feeds upon the unknown and the mys-  
terious. This letter exhibits exceedingly  
well the characteristic methods of the ex-  
plorer, who sets out, not to sustain a theory  
or accumulate evidence in support of views  
on the geography of Africa formed in some  
other country, but to ascertain the real  
state of the facts as to mooted points as  
well as with regard to points hitherto quite  
untouched.

Readers not inspired by the wish to be  
smartly critical upon the little mannerisms  
of a writer, and not animated by that mere  
impulse to objection which urges the bull  
to try his horns on every stone wall, will  
not fail to notice the careful spirit in which  
our correspondent pursues his investigations  
into points that may seem scarcely worth  
the pains. But Stanley is an old traveller  
now, and he has discovered by some expe-  
riences that no point in geographical explora-  
tion that is worthy observation at all is  
unworthy all the attention that is necessary  
to make the observation absolutely accurate,  
if that be possible. It may very safely be  
said that three-fourths of the energy, courage  
and skill that in the history of geo-  
graphical science have been given to the  
elucidation of its great problems in all quar-  
ters of the globe have been of little value in  
the advancement of knowledge because  
thrown away by being applied in pursuance  
of theories founded upon erroneous observa-  
tions of earlier discoverers in one direction  
or another. How many heroic souls have  
gone under in vain labors based on the  
notion that our Atlantic shore was the limit  
of the Oriental world, or, with that error  
corrected, that a way to the Indies might be  
found by doubling the northern extremity  
of this continent! Expeditions, though  
founded upon errors, are never, perhaps,  
entirely fruitless; for no good labor is really  
lost in the world, but the same labor would  
have been more fruitful if applied with the  
intelligence derived from more accurate  
knowledge. It will, therefore, be especially  
agreeable, we believe, to geographers to find  
that a man with some exceptional oppor-  
tunities, as are now possessed by Stanley,  
has acquired a full conception of the great  
importance of making his observations pre-  
cise for conscientious fidelity.

An instance of this wholesome habit may  
be observed in the attention given to the  
relations of the Lukuga and Lake Tanganyika.  
It has always been a doubtful point whether  
the waters of Tanganyika were discharged  
otherwise than by evaporation. No ex-  
plorer had happened upon any stream or  
streams that seemed adequate to this great  
service, yet the sweetness of the waters  
seemed irreconcilable with the view that it  
was an African Dead Sea, retaining all the  
salts brought down from the drainage of the  
mountains and for ages losing only watery  
particles by the distillation of the sun. Or  
if it were true that this vast body of water  
received all the streams that fell into it  
and discharged its waters only by  
evaporation, yet did not become bitter with  
salts of various kinds, this seemed to point  
to the important fact that it was not a lake  
of great age; that its bed was of compara-  
tively late formation; and that enough mi-  
neral substances to impregnate so vast a body  
of water had not yet been carried into it by  
the veins that scour the African mountains.  
This view of the age of the lake was sus-  
tained by the volcanic appearances as de-  
scribed by Captain Burton. Therefore the  
announcement by Cameron that he had dis-  
covered in the Lukuga a stream by which  
the waters of Tanganyika were discharged  
seemed that great geographical success, the  
solution of an important problem. But  
Stanley's examination has proved that Cam-  
eron's statements in regard to the Lukuga are  
at most only partially true. This was rather  
delicate ground for an explorer to venture  
upon who wishes not to be guilty of that  
rudeness toward a gallant and brilliant  
laborer in the same field which has marred  
so many grand chapters in the history of  
African exploration, and Stanley felt this;  
but the minute and happy experiments by  
which he established that the Lukuga is at  
least not a permanent effluent of the great  
lake must, we believe, satisfy Cameron  
himself. It is quite possible, indeed, that  
when Cameron was there the level of Tan-  
ganyika was, from some reason or another, a  
few inches higher than when Stanley was  
there, and in that case it appears from  
Stanley's own account that the Lukuga be-  
comes an outflowing river, though when the  
level falls it discharges sluggishly a small  
amount of water into the lake.

From Stanley's description it appears that  
the bed of the Lukuga is a little way from  
the lake at a point so near the lake level  
that it becomes a "divide," and that when  
the level of the lake is low the Lukuga flows  
into it, while when it is high the waters of  
the lake may flow out of the same channel  
and escape by a descent which begins near  
the Mitwani ford, as shown on the map. It  
is our correspondent's opinion that the level  
of Tanganyika is rising from year to year, and  
that the lake will eventually form a great  
effluent in the bed of the Lukuga. This  
view gives value to the material presented  
in the letter of the traditions of the country  
in regard to the original formation of this  
inland sea. These traditions are clearly  
not myths, but the disordered remembrance  
of some cataclysm of nature that so im-  
pressed the people of the region that it can-  
not be forgotten. Indeed, in the form in  
which it is preserved by one tribe it has no  
mythological character. "There was a long  
time ago a small hill, hollow and very deep,  
full of water. One day this hill burst,  
and the water spread over the land and  
became a lake." Burton seemed to be-  
lieve that volcanic action had at some  
time "dropped the bottom out" of a  
great plain and that the fissure made had  
been filled with water from subterranean  
sources. Stanley's etymology, the Lake of  
the Plain, is noteworthy in this connection.

How this story of a lake that bursts from  
the earth at a hollow hill seems to echo at  
so many ages distance the story Herodotus  
had from the Egyptian priests of the "four  
fountains of the Nile." It is a pity Living-  
stone never learned from this tradition that  
those four fountains which he hunted with  
such enduring faith were perhaps at the  
bottom of Tanganyika.

How Can We Get Clean Streets?

That some change is needed in the present  
system of cleaning or pretending to clean  
the streets of New York is a fact, as the old  
song says, "which nobody will deny." Dur-  
ing the past winter there has been scarcely  
a pretence on the part of the authorities to  
discharge the duties attached to the Street  
Cleaning Bureau in unfavorable weather.  
So long as the skies were bright and the  
streets free from obstructions the work of  
collecting the ashes and garbage was per-  
formed after a fashion; but after the first  
fall of snow, having been left to  
harden under the traffic, soon became a cov-  
ering of solid ice and made travel difficult,  
even this branch of the street cleaning  
business was discontinued. It was not until  
the people grew impatient and the press im-  
perative that the leading thoroughfares were  
relieved of the snow and ice blockade; but  
even then the main portion of the streets  
remained impassable until cleared by the  
sun, the rain and the wind. In favorable  
weather, when the routine work of the  
bureau is regularly performed, the city ordi-  
nances are disregarded and the ashes and  
garbage are collected and dumped together,  
although the people are compelled to be at  
the trouble of keeping them in separate re-  
ceptacles. Yet, with all this neglect and  
inefficiency, the street cleaning costs the  
city in the neighborhood of a million dollars  
a year.

Every disinterested person admits that it  
is inconsistent and unwise to tack the street  
cleaning business on to the Police Depart-  
ment. The Police Commissioners have  
enough to attend to without it. The ques-  
tion is, How can the city the most certainly  
insure the proper cleaning of the streets in  
return for the liberal amount annually  
expended for that purpose? It is proposed  
to try the experiment of placing the power  
to let out the work by contract in the hands  
of the Mayor, giving him authority to divide  
the city into a number of convenient dis-  
tricts, and to let each contract separately,  
or several to one person, as may be  
found most desirable. The division would  
enable contractors of limited means to bid  
for the work in their own neighborhood, and  
would thus secure lower prices and proba-  
bly more efficient work. This proposition  
at least offers a change from the present sys-  
tem, which could not well be replaced by a  
worse one. We now pay about one million  
dollars a year and only get the streets  
cleaned when they do not need cleaning.  
We can surely do better than this if we au-  
thorize the Mayor to let out the work in  
separate divisions by contract, give him full  
power to keep the contractors up to their  
work and make it the duty of the police to  
report all cases of neglect. The experiment  
is well worth a trial.

General Martinez Campos and His  
Bruised.

The gallant General Don Martinez Cam-  
pos, Commander-in-Chief of the Spanish  
forces in Cuba, has addressed a despatch to  
his government setting forth the valuable  
services rendered by the troops under his  
command toward the suppression of the  
Cuban insurrection. The information the  
General conveys, in the tenth year of the  
rebellion, is that his battalions of infantry,  
his squadrons of cavalry and his bodies of  
irregular troops, have all been placed in the  
"most suitable positions" within the terri-  
tory on the island still held by the Spanish  
authorities, for the purpose of "maintaining  
order, preventing incendiarism and other  
isolated acts of savagery," while the remain-  
der of the available forces will proceed to  
clear the eastern part of the island from  
"roving bands of insurgents." We imagine  
that General Martinez Campos will find a  
difficult task before him. Other command-  
ers-in-chief of the Spanish forces in Cuba  
have written even more hopeful despatches  
to the home government, and yet have found  
these "roving bands of insurgents" very  
hard to dispose of. Ten years of successful  
fighting against the Spanish warriors whose  
mission has been to "clear" them out of the  
eastern part of the island has made them  
chronic rebels, and as the sickly season is  
approaching the General may find that  
there are other enemies besides the insur-  
gents against whom his "available forces"  
will be called upon to contend.

General Campos evidently possesses one  
advantage over his predecessors, who have  
been for a decade endeavoring to put down  
the Cuban rebellion. He is precise in the  
statistical information with which he sup-  
plies his government. He gives the number  
of the enemy's losses during the time  
he has been in command at 755 dead and 299  
wounded. He is too precise to make the  
latter number a round 300. His own losses,  
he says, have been 194 dead, 472 wounded  
and 29 "bruised." This latter classification  
introduces a new element into military bul-  
letins. Henceforth tender inquiry will be  
made as to the condition of the Spanish-  
Cuban General's "bruised." We sincerely  
trust that his damaged 29—why could he  
not have made it an even 30?—are all doing  
at least as well as can be expected.

One Step Further, Mr. Schurz.

Secretary Schurz is honest on the subject  
of economy, and he proposes to commence  
the work of saving money at once. In April  
and May the government contracts for sup-  
plies for the various departments of the  
government and for the public services are  
advertised, at a cost of several hundred  
thousand dollars annually. Secretary Schurz  
proposes to establish an advertising bureau  
attached to the Treasury or some other  
department, whose business it shall be  
to invite proposals for advertising from  
the several newspapers, and contract  
with the lowest bidders. But why ad-  
vertise in a newspaper at all? The govern-  
ment contracts are taken by persons  
who know just when they are  
let and make a pretence of bidding. There  
are probably but few outside bidders, and  
the most extensive advertising would only

make a comparatively small addition to the  
number. If the government should pub-  
lish a sheet at Washington in April and  
May, filled with all the contract advertise-  
ments, and then give notice through papers  
of extensive circulation that such a sheet  
was ready and would be supplied to bid-  
ders, it would answer just as well as the  
present plan, by which "several hundred  
thousand dollars" are wasted yearly, and  
would certainly be preferable to hiding  
away the advertisements in such obscure  
newspapers as would be willing to publish  
them at a low price.

The Mormon Problem.

The time has at last come for rooting out  
that pestilent, disgraceful alliance of lust  
and assassination which, driven in suc-  
cession out of three States by the outraged  
inhabitants, took refuge nearly thirty years  
ago in a remote valley of the Rocky Moun-  
tains. It did not change its character by  
emigration to the distant wilderness. It  
continued to perpetrate the same crimes  
and abominations which rendered its pres-  
ence intolerable in civilized communities.  
As it had plundered and murdered its neighbors  
in Ohio, in Missouri, in Illinois, until  
driven away by the wrath of the inhabitants,  
it continued to practise the same enormities  
against unoffending emigrants who passed  
near the Mormon settlement on their way  
to California. The Mormons were able to  
commit these new murders and robberies  
under a plausible disguise. They had the  
Indians of that region in their pay, and  
pretended that their diabolical atrocities  
were mere Indian massacres. The trial of  
Lee lifted one corner of that mask, and  
his confession has completely stripped it  
off. The horrible Mountain Meadows  
massacre was planned and executed by  
the Mormons themselves at the instiga-  
tion and with the sanction of the heads  
of their so-called Church. It was the  
Mormons that assembled and incited the  
Indians; it was the Mormons that, under a  
deceitful pretence of protecting the emi-  
grants and leading them away in safety,  
lured them out of their intrenchment,  
making treachery a stepping stone to whole-  
sale murder. The confession of Lee proves  
that Brigham Young and other noted Mor-  
mons were confederates in that stupendous  
crime and that the execution on Friday was  
but a slight beginning of the retribution  
which long-slumbering justice exacts. The  
other instalments of that deferred debt  
ought now to be paid.

The next step should be the indictment,  
arrest and trial of Brigham Young, the arch-  
conspirator of that bloody massacre. There  
can be no longer any moral doubt of his  
guilt, and if the officers of the law are en-  
ergetic there need be no difficulty in finding  
legal proofs. Other leading confederates  
who held prominent positions in the hier-  
archy at that time should also be arrested  
and confined as a precaution against their  
flight from justice. With these sons  
of craft and violence in safe custody the  
lips of hundreds of witnesses would be  
unsealed. No Mormon has dared to tell  
what he knows lest Brigham Young and his  
coadjutors should execute their threats of  
vengeance. They have understood too well  
what Brigham meant in the infuriate sermon  
he preached at Cedar City shortly after the  
massacre, in which he said: "I have been  
told there are many brethren who are will-  
ing to inform on those who did this thing.  
I hope there is no truth in the rumor. I  
hope no such person lives. If there is, I  
tell you what your fate will be. Unless you  
repent at once, keep secret all that you know  
and protect each other, you will die a dog's  
death. You will soon go to hell as damned,  
lost souls. Let me hear no more of treach-  
ery among my people. Any one who had  
proved traitor there would have met the  
destroying angel at once."

This was a plain threat that anybody who  
blabbed should be straightway murdered  
without remorse. Besides the menace of "a  
dog's death" and a speedy passage "to hell  
as damned, lost souls," the admonition  
about the "destroying angel" was pecu-  
liarly significant. It was a reference to the  
Order or tribe of "Danites," called also  
"Destroying Angels," organized among the  
Mormons while they still lived at Nauvoo,  
in Illinois. The Danites were a band of  
secret assassins, sworn to execute without  
question any order given them by the  
Church authorities. The passage of Scrip-  
ture from which they took their name suf-  
ficiently indicates their character:—"Dan  
shall be a serpent in the way, an adder  
in the path, that biteth the horse's  
heels, so that his rider shall fall  
backward." A community that kept such a  
band of stealthy assassins would stick at no  
act of treachery or violence. Considering  
the despotic nature of the Mormon organi-  
zation it is incredible that the Mountain  
Meadows massacre would have been ven-  
tered on without sanction from headquar-  
ters. Lee's confession is thus corroborated  
by all that we know of the history of the  
Mormons before as well as after their hiegs  
to Salt Lake. There can be no doubt that  
Brigham Young is the guiltiest of all Lee's  
dastardly, diabolical accomplices. Legal  
evidence enough will be found to convict  
him as soon as he and his leading confederates  
are within prison walls and his abject slaves  
relieved from the mortal terror in which  
they have been so long held by his threats.  
When Brigham Young and half a dozen of  
his worst accomplices shall have shared the  
fate of John D. Lee there will be but little  
further difficulty in dealing with the Mor-  
mon problem.

Hydrophobia.

Another case was lately reported of death  
from the bite of a dog; but the attending  
physician refused to call the disease hydro-  
phobia, although it was said all the symptoms  
of hydrophobia were present except the dread  
of water. Cases of this sort naturally come  
before the public in a form in which the  
nice distinctions of medical science may be  
somewhat blurred; but if the statement  
above made accurately represented the posi-  
tion of the doctor it cannot be thought  
strange that the authorities were inclined  
to require a coroner's inquest—to be disas-  
sified, in short, with the doctor's certificate.  
As to this one symptom of the dread of  
water that has given a popular name to the  
malady induced by the bite of a dog, it is a  
characteristic sign of value and of easy

recognition; but it has attained in regard to  
this disease, and apparently in the minds of  
some physicians, a relation that is mis-  
leading as to its real significance. Dogs  
die of rabies without any dread of  
water, and, what is more remarkable,  
with the capacity to swallow water to  
the last moment. And it is not  
only possible that a child of three years  
might die of hydrophobia without dread of  
water, but it is in the highest degree prob-  
able that it would die that way, the fact being  
that the phenomena of disease dependent  
on cerebral action are always different in  
infants from what they are in grown persons.  
Important parts of the cerebro-spinal system  
of nerves are at three years of age in an al-  
most rudimentary condition, and the hydro-  
phobic fear of water is an extreme instance  
of reflex action—an exaggerated activity of  
a highly organized vital machinery—such an  
activity as occurs to the whole system of  
spinal nerves under poisoning by strychnia,  
when the impact of a draught of air upon  
any part of the surface throws the vic-  
tim into convulsions. But there is no touch  
in the sight of water; it reaches only the  
eye; how then can it be related to any path-  
ological fact? In this malady the seat of  
disease is in or near what may be called the  
drinking apparatus, and the nerves that con-  
trol the composite actions of respiration  
and the ingestion of food or fluids are  
crippled. To attempt to swallow provokes  
a convulsion. But the throat is dry,  
 parched, burning; and as the sight of food  
will make a hungry man's "mouth water" so  
the sight of water to one in agony with thirst  
provokes and produces involuntarily the  
act of swallowing. The victim cannot help  
this. It is an operation of the vital machin-  
ery that is out of the control of his will.  
All he knows is that the sight of water pro-  
duces impending suffocation and he turns  
away with fear of what incites the agony he  
feels when his throat acts. In the case be-  
fore us the doctor prefers to consider the  
convulsions as "the result of severe fright  
and nervous irritation from the biting." Now,  
as the bites were given February 22  
and the first convulsion occurred March 18,  
it must be admitted that it required some  
time for the fright to affect that baby.

Enterprise Under Difficulties.

The United States Marshal and District  
Attorney used every precaution to prevent  
access to John D. Lee during his incarceration  
at Beaver, U. T. Their excuse for  
this extraordinary conduct was that appre-  
hensions were entertained that an attempt  
to rescue the condemned man might, would  
or could be made, and that therefore too  
much care could not be observed in guard-  
ing the prisoner. Now it appears that a snug  
little scheme to profit pecuniarily by an al-  
leged second confession of the prisoner was  
the real cause of the exclusion of all corre-  
spondents. Parenthetically, we would like  
to ask here whether this is a business that  
the Department of Justice permits its  
subordinates to engage in? That the  
HERALD is not dependent for its news upon  
the will or the whim of officials is a fact  
which, we imagine, the District Attorney  
and Marshal at Beaver have discovered by  
this time; for the confession and statement  
they sought to keep from the HERALD was  
obtained from the confidential lawyer of  
Lee, and published exclusively in this paper  
in advance of all its contemporaries. The  
HERALD was, moreover, the only New York  
paper that had a representative with Lee in  
his final march from Beaver to the place of  
execution. Our correspondent during this  
journey had free conversation with the con-  
demned man, and telegraphed us a graphic  
and exclusive description for the readers of  
the HERALD.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Ignatieff has weak eyes.  
Cam Crompton drives away a way.  
Evaris swears at a shirt button in hexameters.  
John Simms, the colored steward of the White House,  
has given bonds in \$20,000.  
Chicago Times:—"It would have been better for Reno  
had he shared Custer's fate."  
Leslie Stephen has been admitted to the Athenaeum  
Club as a distinguished member.  
We take no stock in fun that must be helped out by  
a letter in parentheses; not a whit.  
Cincinnati Commercial:—"Oakley Hall may have  
come to Ohio to grow up with the State."  
Twenty years' study are required by a Chinaman for  
learning his native language and literature.  
Frank Spindola, the political wheelbarrow, will take  
down his Pencilly sides when the spring violets come.  
Darwin is receiving elegant albums containing por-  
traits of eminent scientific men of Germany and  
Holland.  
Louisville Courier-Journal:—"Phoebe wants the St.  
Louis Post Office, but Hayes, remembering Grant, says  
"No constable need apply."  
Detroit Free Press:—"The New York HERALD has run  
as high as \$2,500 new advertisements of a Sunday, but  
isn't willing to quit on that."  
A son of the late Hon. Henry T. Blow, of St. Louis,  
has gone lonely on Alice Oates, the actress, and follows  
her around offering her costly presents.  
German music is having a rapid influence in chang-  
ing English taste; and the most popular music in  
London drawing rooms is heard in the singing of  
Scottish songs.  
Disraeli says:—"Evening dress is a style of costume  
sanctioned by society for enabling ladies to display  
their natural beauties with a profusion worthy of a  
Grecian statue."  
Boston Post:—"The New York critics can't under-  
stand how ladies can go and hear Almásy in 'La Traviata'  
without blushing. Perhaps the ladies  
never studied French."  
Post Bureau of Nebraska:—  
And the hounds were baying so long and so loud,  
When along a path came an hunter so proud,  
He was all robed o'er from head to toe,  
In buckskin made from the hide of the roe.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

From All Parts of the  
World.

EUROPE GROWING ANXIOUS.

The Obstacles to a Peaceful Solution  
Becoming More Apparent.

DEMILITARIZATION IMPROBABLE.

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

The English Oarsmen—A Serious  
Railroad Accident.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, March 26, 1877.

Nothing in European politics is more re-  
markable than the steady advance which  
Russia has made in the public opinion of Eu-  
rope since the commencement of the present  
negotiations on the all-absorbing and intricate  
Eastern Question. She seems not alone to have  
recovered the position, &c., lost among the Great  
Powers by the Crimean war, but to have  
gained increased weight in the councils  
of Europe. Whatever the final result may  
be in the event of a European war  
her diplomatists have shown wonderful dexterity  
in turning everything to their own advantage  
and creating a situation favorable to Russian designs.  
The gaze of Europe is now fixed on them, and their  
movements and utterances are the subject of anx-  
ious thought and lively comment among the leading  
statesmen, thinkers and journalists of Europe.  
The situation is undoubtedly nearing a crisis,  
and every day the hopes of peace with  
which Europe had beguiled itself into a false  
security are fast fading away, giving place  
to a feeling of anxiety and uncertainty which is be-  
coming painful. General Ignatieff is still in Vienna,  
and his advent to St. Petersburg is looked forward  
to in the belief that Russia will soon take such  
action as will clearly indicate her real intentions.

THE MONTENEGRO DELEGATES have again conferred with  
Savfet Pacha. The Porte still refuses to cede Nicos  
and Koutchina, but evinces a disposition to agree to the  
other demands of the Montenegrins. The latter, how-  
ever, decline to renounce their demands for Nicos  
and Koutchina. Later advices say that the Montenegrin  
Delegates have telegraphed to Cetinje that the Porte  
persist in its refusal to cede Nicos, Koutchina and  
Kalatschina, and will only grant rectifications of fron-  
tier toward Zubei, Paniani, Piva, Drobnak and Char-  
anitz. The delegates ask Prince Nikita how they are  
to act. It is said that England advises the Porte to  
cede Nicos after dismantling the fortifications, but  
the Porte considers cession impossible even then.

The Porte has informed the Montenegrins that it  
will submit to the Turkish Parliament next week for  
final decision the concessions which it is willing to  
grant Montenegro, and will also submit therewith the  
Montenegrin demands.

RUSSIAN VIEW OF THE PROTOCOL.  
A despatch from St. Petersburg controverts the  
views of the English press relative to the protocol.  
It says:—"The protocol presupposes conclusion of  
peace with Montenegro and the demilitarization of the  
Turkish forces. The conviction still prevails in St.  
Petersburg that if the Powers unanimously hold de-  
cided language they will obtain the acceptance of their  
demands by the Porte, and the peace of Europe will  
be maintained. One thing is inadmissible—viz., that  
Europe should compromise herself a second time by  
failure to achieve a result."

An Odessa despatch reports that the Grand Duke  
Nicholas started from that city for Kischeneff on  
March 18. He is still unwell, but has been walking  
and driving daily.

IGNATIEFF IN VIENNA.  
General Ignatieff has arrived in Vienna. He has  
visited the foreign ambassadors and had two confer-  
ences, each of an hour's duration, with Count An-  
drassy. As grave doubts are felt in the higher political  
circles in Vienna as to the sincerity of Russia's  
professions of a desire for the preservation of peace,  
a decided pronouncement of opinion on the probable  
result of Ignatieff's mission may be expected from the  
Austrian capital in a few days.  
The Austrian Cabinet will inform General Ignatieff  
that it still considers the reforms proposed by Count  
Andrassy to be the best means of preserving peace and  
ameliorating the condition of the Christians in Turkey.  
Andrassy will propose that Russia and Turkey de-  
militarize simultaneously, and it is hoped that Russia  
will consent.

DEMILITARIZATION IMPROBABLE.  
The Berlin correspondent of the Standard tele-  
graphs:—"I can affirm confidently that the Porte  
of the 26th inst. informed the Powers that it would  
under no circumstances yield assent to the  
Russian protocol if the document required  
Turkey to demilitarize before Russia." The  
prospect of Turkish demilitarization in any  
event is rendered very improbable by the renewed  
activity of the insurgents in Bosnia and Herzegovina.  
To whatever influence this is due it undoubtedly ex-  
ercises a disturbing influence just now, and, coupled  
with the boldness of the Montenegrin de-  
mands, makes the difficulty of arriving at  
a peaceful solution all the more apparent.  
It is reported from Vienna that General Despotovich  
has organized the Bosnian insurgent forces into ten  
bodies, the majority of which are armed with Pea-  
body rifles.

MIDHAT PACHA AND HIS FRIENDS.  
A report comes from Constantinople that a group of  
deputies in the Turkish Parliament intend shortly to  
question the government on the subject of Midhat  
Pacha's banishment. The garrison of Constantinople  
has been changed and replaced by troops from Syria.  
This would seem to indicate that the Turkish govern-  
ment anticipates trouble in the capital on account of  
Midhat's banishment, and gives some color to the re-  
cent rumors of plots and conspiracies in his favor,  
extending even to the soldiery. A despatch from  
Rome states that Midhat Pacha has arrived in that city.

THE FRENCH CHAMBERS ANNOYED.  
The French Senate and Chamber of Deputies, accord-  
ing to a despatch from Versailles, have adjourned until  
May 1. By the time the Chambers reassemble the  
Eastern question will, in all probability, have assumed  
a more definite shape and the abilities of French leg-  
islators will probably be put to a severe test. Whether  
France would or would not take a hand in the ex-  
pected conflict must depend, to a great extent, on the  
action of Germany, and no little anxiety is felt in  
French political circles as to what course Bismarck  
may pursue. During the recess the various parties  
and groups will have time to plot and combine for the  
struggle of the next session, which will undoubtedly  
be one of unusual activity and importance.

GERMAN AFFAIRS.  
According to a despatch from Berlin the bill finally  
making Leipzig the seat of the Supreme Tribunal of  
the Empire passed its third reading in the Reichstag.  
The government has informed the Reichstag that  
5,000,000 of the balance in hand of the French inden-  
mity, representing the share of the former North-Ger-  
man Confederation, will be distributed among the  
States which belonged to the Confederation. A further  
sum of 2,250,000 may be expected from the same fund.  
GERMANY AND FRANCE ON FRIENDLY TERMS.  
The Marquis d'Abzac, the Aide-de-Camp of Presi-  
dent McMahon, was called to Berlin to congre-  
tulate the Emperor William on his birthday, met  
with a distinguished reception. Prince Bism